UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/680
7 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(For the period 23 November 1993 to 31 May 1994)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 23 November 1993 to 31 May 1994 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Council resolutions concerning Cyprus. In its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993, the Security Council, inter alia, called upon the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occurred along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to UNFICYP. It also urged the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities.

I. MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

2. The mandate of UNFICYP was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

> "In the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions."

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in 1964, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993. In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire. 1/

3. The functions of UNFICYP in pursuance of its mandate are:

(a) Maintenance of the military status quo and prevention of a recurrence of fighting;

(b) Humanitarian and economic activities to promote a return to normal conditions.

4. The following table shows the strength of UNFICYP as at 31 May 1994:

Military personnel

Argentina	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion, United Nations task force	364	
	Military police element	6	375
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Infantry battalion	332	
	Military observers	4	
	Military police element	8	351
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Military police element	4	9
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	1	1
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	1	1
Hungary	Military observers	4	4
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Camp Command Unit	17	
	Military observers	4	
	Military police element	2	30
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	9	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Supply detachment	5	
	UNFICYP roulement regiment	376	
	Military police element	4	413
	Total military		1 184

Civilian Police personnel

Australia		20	
Ireland		14	
	Total Civilian Police	34	
	Total UNFICYP		1 218

The current strength of 1,218 is 105 less than the 1,323 budgeted for in my report of 20 August 1993 to the General Assembly. 2/ Part of this shortfall is accounted for by an armoured car unit that has not yet been deployed. As anticipated in my report of 22 November 1993, 3/ 4 Canadian military policemen joined the Force on 4 January 1994 and on 1 March 1994 the Camp Command Unit joined the Force to provide administrative and logistic support services to Headquarters UNFICYP and units located within the United Nations protected area (UNPA) following the departure of the support regiment from the United Kingdom.

5. The deployment of the Force is shown on the map attached to the present report.

6. Mr. Joe Clark continued as my Special Representative for Cyprus and Mr. Gustave Feissel continued as my Deputy Special Representative, resident in Cyprus. The Force remained under the command of Major-General Michael F. Minehane (Ireland).

II. RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES

7. In order to carry out its tasks effectively, UNFICYP maintained close liaison and cooperation at all levels with the two sides . The Force had freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for restricted military installations. Regarding movement in the northern part of the island, the guidelines established in 1983 4/ and subsequently improved in practice, continued to be applied, although UNFICYP experienced frequent difficulties. Efforts to increase UNFICYP's freedom of movement in the northern part of the island remained unsuccessful despite previous assurances given to UNFICYP that a positive response would be forthcoming in the near future. Furthermore, on two separate occasions the Turkish Cypriot Police interfered with UNFICYP patrols operating in the Karpas peninsula to the extent that their movement was restricted.

8. During the period under review, UNFICYP patrols continued to encounter some interference when approaching or entering the buffer zone or when operating in some areas of the buffer zone that were not frequently patrolled. During the past six months there were also a number of incidents on both sides when weapons were cocked and pointed at UNFICYP personnel patrolling in the buffer zone. UNFICYP continued to make strong representations to the authorities on both sides, emphasizing the dangers of such actions while reiterating UNFICYP's right to complete access to and freedom of movement in all parts of the buffer zone.

9. UNFICYP continued to work with humanitarian agencies of both parties to ensure that they complied with agreements and arrangements for the care of the members of the various communities. While cooperation with involved civilian authorities on both sides proved productive, Turkish Cypriot authorities impeded this work by preventing some individuals access to and egress from the northern part of the island.

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE FORCE

A. Maintenance of the cease-fire and the status quo

10. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast, to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The area between the lines is known as the United Nations buffer zone. Its width varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, and it covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land.

11. UNFICYP keeps the United Nations buffer zone under constant surveillance from 20 observation posts, daylight hour surveillance from 4 and periodic daily surveillance from 19. UNFICYP also maintains less frequent periodic surveillance from a further 108 observation posts, carries out vehicle, foot and air patrols and maintains surveillance of the seaward extension of the cease-fire lines. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices are used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

12. The UNFICYP patrol track runs the length of the United Nations buffer zone and is essential to the ability of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, supervise civilian activities in the buffer zone, resupply observation posts and react promptly to incidents. The British Royal Engineers and local civilian contractors maintain this track.

13. In May 1992, I reported that at an earlier stage, UNFICYP had agreed to permit the National Guard to clear mines from an area of the buffer zone, on the understanding that the land would be designated for farming. I indicated that despite strong protests from UNFICYP, the National Guard had subsequently relaid the mine-field. 5/ I also reported that the Government of Cyprus had agreed to remove the relaid mines in question. During the period under review and despite UNFICYP's further representations, the Government's earlier commitment in this regard was not fulfilled.

14. The number of cease-fire violations increased slightly in the past six months, but overall, the military forces on both sides continued to demonstrate restraint and discipline in this respect. Most of the reported shooting incidents were accounted for as accidental discharges of weapons by soldiers on one side or the other or attributed to unannounced range practices. However, during the early part of the reporting period, the Turkish Cypriot press repeatedly published reports of shooting incidents along the buffer zone. On numerous occasions, upon investigation UNFICYP determined that the allegations in question were unfounded and so informed the authorities on both sides.

15. In regard to air violations of the buffer zone, there were 4 overflights of the buffer zone and 29 other violations close to the buffer zone by Turkish Forces aircraft, while there were 2 overflights of the buffer zone and 5 other violations close to the buffer zone by National Guard aircraft. With regard to aircraft of the Cyprus Police Airwing, there was 1 overflight of the buffer zone and there were 7 violations close to the buffer zone. In addition, there were 11 overflights of the buffer zone from the northern part of the island and 7 from the south by civilian aircraft. Civilian or military aircraft of other countries accounted for a further 18 overflights. All overflights of the buffer zone were protested by UNFICYP. In addition, the Government of Cyprus has protested to me that fighter aircraft of the air force of the Republic of Turkey violated the airspace of Cyprus in December 1993 and in January and May 1994.

16. During the period under review, the opposing forces continued their programme of construction along and behind their respective cease-fire lines, which at times caused an increase in tension. The National Guard continued to add concrete pipes to their positions at a number of locations, constructed 10 reinforced bunkers overlooking the Larnaca-Nicosia highway in the area south of Lymbia and constructed 2 more in the area south of Yeri. The Turkish Forces

added over 100 tank run-up positions in its area south-east of Nicosia and west of Tymbou airport, improved their position in a number of areas throughout the built up area of Nicosia and constructed a land line trench in the buffer zone, which was refilled only after repeated urging on the part of UNFICYP. Both sides often refused to cooperate in UNFICYP's investigations into these violations and remained reluctant to allow inspections of their positions or to return to the military status quo.

17. Despite UNFICYP's continued representations, Greek Cypriot tourist and fishing boats continued to cross the seaward extensions of the cease-fire lines known as the maritime security lines, which were established by UNFICYP as a practical measure for security and safety purposes in the vicinity of Kokkina and Famagusta. 6/ This practice raises tension and is potentially dangerous for the individuals concerned. Therefore, I urge restraint by all parties and request that the authorities assist UNFICYP in supporting this measure.

18. As noted in my report of 22 November 1993, 3/ threats to safety and security arose as a result of hunting by Greek Cypriots in certain areas of the buffer zone during the 1992 hunting season. Following UNFICYP representations, the Government supported a ban on such hunting. None the less, during the hunting season, from 7 November to 29 December 1993, 384 violations were recorded.

Unmanning

19. It will be recalled that in its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993, the Security Council called, once again, upon the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in extending the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides were in close proximity to each other. In early 1993, UNFICYP had transmitted to the military on each side, that is the National Guard and the Turkish Forces, detailed proposals for carrying out the Council's long-standing injunction in this matter. These respective military authorities, therefore, had had considerable time to ponder UNFICYP's proposals. Unfortunately, no headway has been made since then despite the repeated efforts of the Force Commander. The National Guard has repeatedly indicated that it is prepared to pursue detailed discussions, at the level of Chief of Staff, of the UNFICYP proposals in question. The Turkish Forces, on the other hand, have not agreed to enter discussions on the matter. The Commander of the Turkish Forces essentially declared anew that the entire subject was "political in nature", fell within the purview of the "Government of the TRNC" and that, as a consequence, he was not in a position to discuss it with UNFICYP.

Carriage of live weapons and ammunition and range firing

20. Also in its resolution 889 (1993), the Security Council, in paragraph 5, repeated an injunction that it had first made in its resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993, calling again upon the military authorities on both sides to begin discussions with UNFICYP without further delay with a view to entering into mutual commitments to prohibit along the cease-fire line live ammunition or weapons other than those which were hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone. Resolution 889 (1993), it

will be recalled, was adopted after the Council had considered my report of 22 November 1993, 3/ in paragraph 72 of which I had described the position that had been taken by the Commander of the Turkish Forces in response to approaches made by the UNFICYP Force Commander in this regard.

21. During the current mandate period, UNFICYP's Force Commander again took up this matter with his counterparts, the Commanders respectively of the National Guard and of the Turkish Forces. In response, the Commander of the National Guard indicated that he was agreeable to his own Chief of Staff and the UNFICYP Chief of Staff pursuing detailed discussions. The Commander of the Turkish Forces, while indicating that the troops manning the Turkish Forces cease-fire line had been ordered to keep range firing near the buffer zone to a minimum, reiterated the position taken last year by the Turkish Forces that the entire subject was "political in nature", fell within the purview of the "Government of the TRNC" and that, as a consequence, he was not in a position to discuss it with UNFICYP.

The fenced area of Varosha

22. There were no incidents in the fenced area of Varosha. UNFICYP continued to monitor the area as closely as possible to ensure that the status quo was maintained. UNFICYP's freedom of movement within the area, however, continued to be restricted. As has often been stated in my reports to the Security Council, the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha. 7/ This position has been reiterated to the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities on numerous occasions.

23. It will be recalled that in my report of 22 November 1993, 3/ in paragraph 64, I mentioned certain difficulties that had arisen in respect of access for official UNFICYP visitors to the fenced area of Varosha. Specifically, I stated at the time that the Government of Turkey had recently sought unilaterally to change long-standing procedures for access to the fenced area of Varosha. Those difficulties have persisted throughout the current mandate period.

Troop strengths and defence spending

24. In paragraph 4 of resolution 889 (1993), the Security Council urged all concerned once again to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus. Unfortunately, there has been no progress on this count during the current mandate period.

25. President Clerides wrote to me on 17 December 1993, putting forward a proposal for demilitarizing the island that includes: disbanding the National Guard and transferring all of its arms and military equipment to the custody of UNFICYP; maintaining the Cyprus Police at its present strength, equipped with light weapons; defraying the total cost of an enlarged United Nations peace-keeping force that would have rights of inspection; use by that peace-keeping operation of heavy National Guard equipment in its custody; and depositing in a United Nations account all money saved from disbanding the National Guard and

from discontinued arms purchases, after deducting the cost of a United Nations peace-keeping operation, to be used for the benefit of both communities after the solution of the Cyprus problem. President Clerides has indicated that the aforementioned "offer" was made provided that the Turkish Forces were withdrawn from Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot forces disbanded and their weapons and military equipment put in the custody of the United Nations peace-keeping force. At the same time, Mr. Clerides publicized his proposal.

26. Mr. Denktaş has declared Mr. Clerides' proposal impractical and propagandistic given the realities and unhappy recent history of the island and has stated, in reference to the draft framework agreement for an overall settlement of the Cyprus problem, which has been discussed in the context of my mission of good offices, that "Turkish forces, other than those to be retained under the updated Treaties of Guarantee and of Alliance, will withdraw from Cyprus within the framework of a lasting solution, which can only be realized if mutual confidence is established between the two peoples on the island".

27. On 22 December 1993, I wrote a letter to Her Excellency the Prime Minister of Turkey in which I referred to Mr. Clerides' demilitarization proposals and invited any comments that she might have thereon. The Government of Turkey informed me in response that, in its view, the appropriate party to receive such a communication was the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community who, it pointed out, participates in talks within the framework of my good offices mission on an equal footing with the leader of the Greek Cypriot community.

28. It is estimated that in recent years there have been in the northern part of the island a little under 30,000 members of the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey (Turkish Forces), making it one of the most highly militarized areas in the world in terms of the ratio between numbers of troops and civilian population. Recently, moreover, there have been indications that the total numbers of Turkish Forces on the island may have increased. Furthermore, it is clear from information that has reached the public domain that, in line with what is happening elsewhere, the equipment operated by the Turkish Forces in Cyprus is undergoing a process of upgrading, although the extent of that process is not known.

29. Meanwhile, there are now estimated to be in excess of 2,000 Greek personnel composed of the ELDYK regiment provided for under the 1960 Treaty of Alliance and individual personnel assigned separately therefrom to Cyprus.

30. Of note in this context are bilateral steps taken recently by the Republic of Cyprus and Greece. In November 1993, following a meeting in Athens between President Clerides and Prime Minister Papandreou, a new "defence dogma" was announced by which the "defence line" of Greece would henceforth embrace Cyprus. Coordination between the two Republics and joint planning of their common defence as well as air and naval protection of Cyprus by Greece were specifically anticipated. Since then, a wide range of activities was announced with a view to joint defence planning, liaison, exercise and upgrading of equipment.

31. Since 1988, successive Governments of the Republic of Cyprus have been implementing a programme of armaments acquisition to enhance significantly the

equipment operated by the National Guard. This has resulted in a significant increase in defence spending by the Republic. On 21 March 1994, the House of Representatives approved a defence expenditure of 205 million Cyprus pounds for 1994. It is not at all clear that this amount covers all anticipated programmes and activities. In explanation of his Government's approach to strengthening the equipment and organization of the national defence of Cyprus, President Clerides has cited the aforementioned strong presence of the Turkish Forces in Cyprus and the naval and air capabilities of Turkey, owing to its geographical proximity to Cyprus.

32. In summary, it is with regret that I am obliged to report that, contrary to the repeated calls of the Security Council and even as efforts aimed at building confidence on the island have been intensively pursued, the numbers of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus have not been reduced, military equipment on both sides of the buffer zone is being upgraded and the enhanced level of defence spending in the Republic continues apace.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

33. UNFICYP has worked for many years with authorities and agencies on both sides to facilitate a wide spectrum of humanitarian activities. It has sponsored bicommunal contacts and encouraged authorities to cooperate in restoring normal conditions for members of both communities. During the reporting period there has been further progress in persuading both sides to cooperate more closely in connection with essential humanitarian services and in promoting people-to-people contact. In this context, the UNFICYP exchange point at the Ledra Palace Hotel continues to operate smoothly and the following are some recent developments:

(a) Turkish Cypriot ambulances escorted by UNFICYP Civilian Police (CIVPOL) and fitted with temporary licence plates now cross the buffer zone directly from point of origin in the northern part of the island to hospitals in the southern part and return. Both communities have benefited from this new procedure. To date there have been 14 medical evacuations of Greek Cypriot patients and 6 medical evacuations of Turkish Cypriot patients;

(b) For the first time, UNFICYP's Humanitarian Branch has been able to organize bicommunal meetings attended by senior officials with responsibility for humanitarian affairs from both sides. These direct contacts are to be encouraged as they are helpful in breaking barriers and fostering an atmosphere of cooperation and good will;

(c) Another significant success was a bicommunal day of blood donations combined with a sports event held in south Nicosia. This event was organized by the Australian CIVPOL and was attended by 150 Turkish Cypriots who came south for the day - the largest number in many years. Another event is planned for the near future, this time to be hosted by the Turkish Cypriots;

(d) Contacts have also been established between associations for handicapped children on both sides. To date, a number of meetings have taken

place at the exchange point and there are plans for further direct contacts and cooperation;

(e) The Ledra Palace Hotel continues to serve as a venue for frequent meetings, conferences and other bicommunal activities. Of particular note is an increased frequency of meetings between youth organizations from both sides.

34. The number of Greek Cypriots in the northern part of the island is now 535, of whom 532 live in the Karpas peninsula and the remaining 3 in Kyrenia. UNFICYP continued to provide them with humanitarian support, delivering foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Government of Cyprus. The average age of the Greek Cypriots is now 66.

35. The vetting by Turkish Cypriot authorities of school texts destined for Greek Cypriot schools in the Karpas peninsula is causing an inordinate delay in the arrival of the texts at their final destination. I would call once again upon the Turkish Cypriot authorities to review this procedure and indeed their requirement to vet these school texts.

36. UNFICYP continued to interview Greek Cypriots who applied for "permanent transfer" to the southern part of the island in order to verify that the transfer was voluntary. Two such transfers took place during the reporting period and three Turkish Cypriots transferred permanently from south to north. UNFICYP also facilitated 486 visits by Greek Cypriots from the Karpas peninsula to the southern part of the island.

37. UNFICYP continued periodic visits to Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island and assisted in arranging family reunion visits for Turkish Cypriots at the UNFICYP exchange point in the Ledra Palace Hotel.

38. The number of Maronites living in the northern part of the island is now 235. UNFICYP continued to help them to contact Maronites living elsewhere on the island and facilitated delivery of foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Government of Cyprus.

39. In the latter part of April 1994, UNFICYP received from members of the Turkish Cypriot community allegations that in the period from 7 to 23 April 1994, in some 5 incidents, 22 Turkish Cypriots in the southern part of the island had been taken into police custody there, beaten and forcibly sent across the buffer zone into the northern part of the island. In the period between mid-April and 10 May 1994, UNFICYP'S Civilian Police conducted an investigation of these allegations through interviews with, and medical examinations of, 14 of the alleged 22 victims. Based on the information garnered by them from this process, CIVPOL has concluded that prima facie there is adequate material to support the plausibility of the allegations raised. The full CIVPOL reports have been passed by UNFICYP to the Government of Cyprus, which has undertaken to revert to UNFICYP after fully looking into the matter.

40. The mixed village of Pyla, situated in the buffer zone, continued to receive attention from UNFICYP. The Force's civilian police presence there has been increased. In general, the village is calm and life there proceeds quietly. The present mandate period has seen advances in several areas of

village life. Firstly, a long-standing discriminatory situation by which no plots of Hali land (public land owned by the State) had been allocated to Turkish Cypriot residents of Pyla has come to an end with the allocation of a sizeable plot to the Turkish Cypriot community of Pyla for use as a sports field. It is now anticipated that applications from individual Turkish Cypriot residents of Pyla for allocation of plots of Hali land, after processing through UNFICYP, will result in the desired allocations being made. It is hoped that all concerned will continue to adopt a pragmatic approach in this matter. Secondly, the long-standing situation by which an inadequate supply of electricity was available to the homes of the Turkish Cypriots in Pyla has been brought to an end by a pragmatic arrangement involving all concerned.

41. Unfortunately, the Cyprus Police checkpoint that has been located on the Larnaca-Pyla road, just outside the buffer zone, and which has been disrupting aspects of the village's economy for several years, remains in place despite undertakings that it would be removed. At the same time, the checkpoint has of late operated less intensively than in the past. An increase in the number of tourists visiting the village has been noted. A Turkish Cypriot Police element checkpoint is also maintained on the northern side of the village, just outside the buffer zone, on the road linking Pyla and Pergamos.

42. Regrettably, there has also not yet been a conclusion to the violation of the status quo caused by the recent suspension above the Greek Cypriot coffee shop in the village square of a political sign that includes the national flag of Greece, in violation of the agreed flag regime of the village. Upon protest from UNFICYP, the Greek Cypriot side agreed to remove the flag/sign. However, it has not yet done so.

43. Once again, during the current mandate period, the Government of Cyprus expressed to the United Nations its concern about the continued changing of geographical and place names in the northern part of the island. The Government also stated that, in violation of the 1954 Hague Convention, the monastery of Apostolos Varnavas (Saint Barnabas) had been turned into a museum of antiquities, displaying exhibits from approved private collections of Messrs D. Hadjiprodromou and M. Zavos and from the stores of the Salamis archaeological site. Also, the Government stated that the church at the village of Livera had been turned into a mosque. These concerns were again brought to the attention of the Turkish Cypriot authorities.

44. During the period under review, the focus of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Cyprus was the promotion of bicommunal cooperation in numerous areas. The UNHCR activities were further strengthened by exchange visits and joint activities in both communities among professionals and technical persons. Each bicommunal planning committee felt the need to create subcommittees on specialized fields within a general area and this modality was used to expand bicommunal participation to a greater number of persons. Implementation of the results of feasibility studies in community mental health and care of the elderly are under way. Special events related to the different areas of bicommunal cooperation have drawn together a cross-section of people from all over Cyprus.

45. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development, continued to work with the specialized agencies to promote planning for bicommunal projects. It also supported work relating to the efforts to implement the package of confidence-building measures in Cyprus by providing full funding for the technical teams that carried out studies on the reopening of Nicosia International Airport and of the fenced area of Varosha under the administration of the United Nations.

IV. COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS

46. During the period under review, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus held 3 sessions (seventy-sixth to seventy-eighth), consisting of a total of 12 meetings, of which 8 were attended by the 3 members of the Committee and their assistants, and 4 were attended solely by the 3 members.

47. As mentioned in my last report 3/ on 4 October 1993, I addressed a letter to both leaders to underline my deep concern about the lack of progress and to stress the need for both communities to demonstrate urgently their determination to support the work of the Committee. I called on both leaders to support two vital recommendations:

(a) Both sides should submit to the Committee all their cases without further delay;

(b) The Committee should urgently reach a consensus on the criteria to be applied for concluding its investigations.

48. I addressed a second letter to both leaders on 28 February 1994. I noted that while some progress had been made on the submission of cases to the Committee, the two objectives set out in my letter of 4 October 1993 had not yet been fulfilled and I stressed that these objectives should be achieved without delay.

49. The submission of the cases has continued despite certain technical difficulties. Substantive discussions with both sides concerning the basic question of criteria to be applied in deciding on the cases have been undertaken in Nicosia and in Geneva. It is indispensable that a comprehensive and workable agreement on these criteria soon be reached. If not, it is difficult to see how the Committee can fulfil the purpose for which it was established.

50. I propose to review the situation at mid-year and evaluate how far the work of the Committee on Missing Persons merits the continued support of the United Nations.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

51. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months, that is, from 16 June to 15 December 1994, it is noted that the mandate would expire two weeks prior to the end of the United

Nations financial year. In these circumstances, and in order to facilitate and streamline financial and administrative procedures at UNFICYP, it is requested that on an exceptional basis, the Security Council should on this one occasion extend the mandate of the Force by 6 months and 16 days, that is from 16 June to 31 December 1994, thereby making expiry of the mandate coincide with the end of the financial year.

52. In the event that the Security Council approves the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP as recommended in paragraph 51 above, the cost to maintain UNFICYP for a further six and a half months is estimated to be $25.3 million, as detailed in the annex to the present report. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly that the costs for UNFICYP for the period after 15 June 1994 that are not covered by voluntary contributions be considered as an expense of the Organization in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States be credited to the UNFICYP special account.

VI. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

53. In resolution 889 (1993) the Security Council requested me to submit a report by the end of February 1994 on the outcome of my efforts to achieve an agreement on the package of confidence-building measures relating to the fenced area of Varosha and Nicosia International Airport. I provided to the Council an interim report on this subject (S/1994/262) on 4 March 1994. By its resolution 902 (1994) of 11 March 1994 the Security Council welcomed the aforementioned report, stressed the need to conclude without delay an agreement on the key issues for implementing the package and requested that I submit a further report by the end of March. On 4 April, therefore, I reported further to the Council (S/1994/380). By a letter dated 11 April 1994 (S/1994/414), the President of the Security Council informed me that the members of the Council endorsed my approach and underlined the need to conclude, before the end of April, an agreement on the implementation of the package of confidence-building measures on the basis that had been suggested by my representatives in proximity talks with the two communities in Cyprus. On 30 May 1994 I submitted to the Security Council the full report (S/1994/629) on my efforts that had been requested by the Council in its resolution 889 (1993).

VII. OBSERVATIONS

54. The results of my efforts in the context of my good offices mission have been amply covered by my recent report to the Security Council of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629). I will not repeat here the options put before the Council in that report, except to reiterate that in all but the first of those five options, it would be necessary to keep UNFICYP in being in order to maintain peace on the island and ensure a climate conducive to successful peacemaking.

55. In the prevailing circumstances, I believe that the continued presence of the Force on the island remains indispensable to achieve the objectives set by the Security Council. Therefore, I recommend that the Council extend the mandate of UNFICYP until the end of 1994, as recommended in paragraph 51 above.

In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and I will report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

56. It is with regret that I report that detailed parallel discussions between UNFICYP and the respective military authorities on further unmanning of the buffer zone and on prohibition of live ammunition, weapons other than those that are hand-held and the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone have not taken place owing to the position taken by the Turkish Forces. For the same reason, difficulties with regard to access to Varosha persist. UNFICYP will redouble its efforts to engage the Turkish Forces and others in practical discussions on these important military issues and on the reinstatement of long-standing practical arrangements with regard to access to Varosha and I will report to the Council on these matters at the next opportunity. The lack of progress in these areas as well as in efforts to reduce the level of troops on the island is of grave concern, particularly when taken in the context of the lack of political will recently encountered in the efforts to reach agreement on implementation of the package of confidence-building measures.

57. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for the steadfast support that they have given to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I also wish to thank the Governments that have made voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Force, particularly in response to my recent appeals for contributions towards the financing of the Force prior to 16 June 1993, when it was financed entirely through voluntary contributions. It is my hope that Governments will continue to show generosity in this regard.

58. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, to my Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Gustave Feissel, to the Force Commander, Major-General Michael Minehane, and to the military and civilian personnel of UNFICYP, who have continued to discharge with efficiency and dedication the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980, document S/14275 and note 57.

2/ See A/47/1001.

3/ S/26777.

4/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1983, document S/15812, para. 14.

5/ See S/24050.

6/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17657, para. 19.

7/ See S/18880.

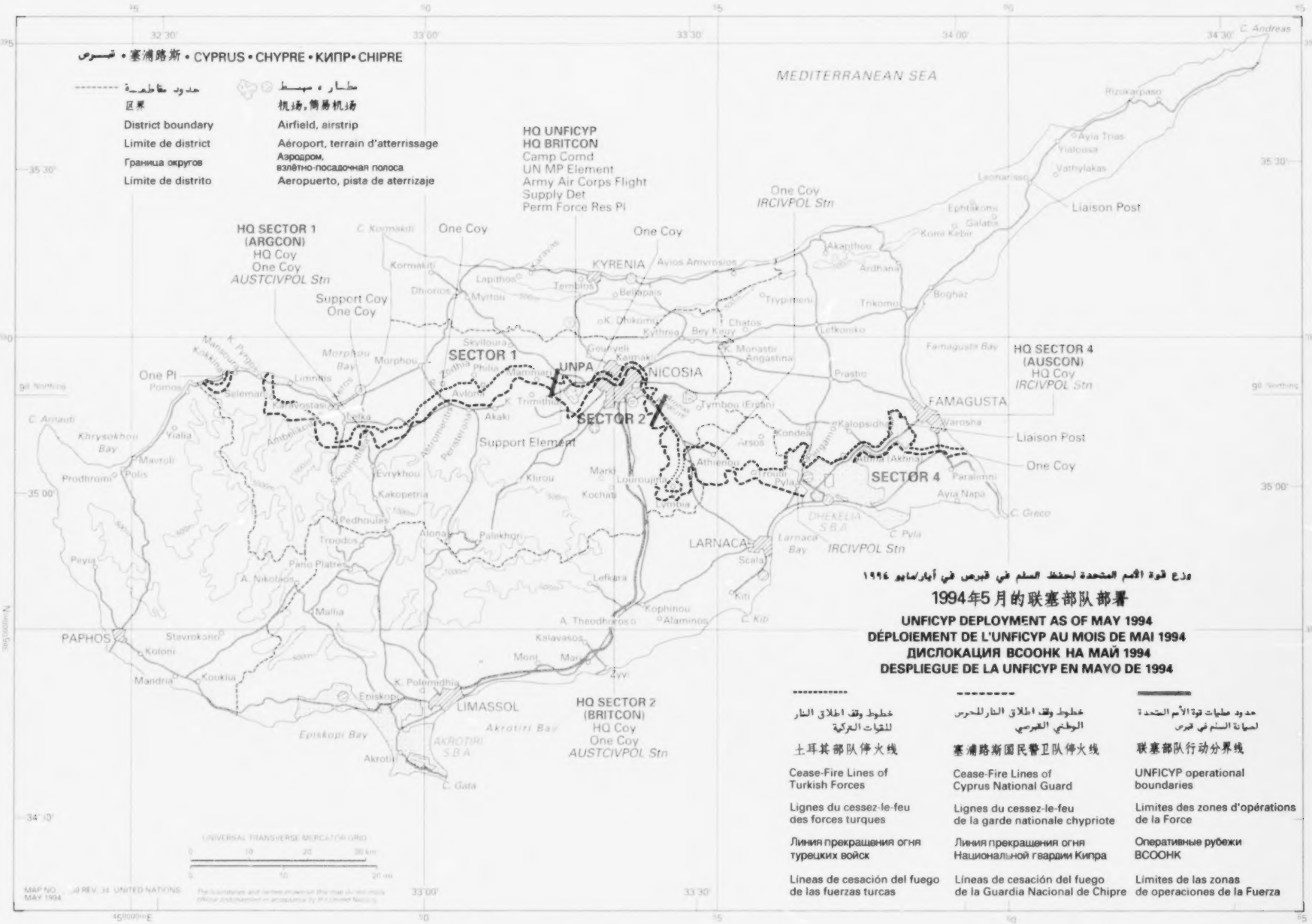
Annex

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Summary cost estimate for six and one half months

(In thousands of United States dollars)

		Amount
1.	Military personnel costs	12 480
2.	Civilian personnel costs	2 560
3.	Premises/accommodation	890
4.	Infrastructure repairs	440
5.	Transport operations	1 650
6.	Air operations	1 000
7.	Naval operations	-
8.	Communications	290
9.	Other equipment	280
10.	Supplies and services	4 970
11.	Elections-related supplies and services	-
12.	Public information programmes	-
13.	Training programmes	-
14.	Mine-clearing programmes	-
15.	Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-
16.	Air and surface freight	20
17.	Integrated Management Information System	30
18.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	210
19.	Staff assessment	480
	Total	25 300



وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة لحفظ السلم في قبرص في أيار/مايو ١٩٩٤

1994年5月的联塞部队部署

UNFICYP DEPLOYMENT AS OF MAY 1994
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE MAI 1994
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА МАЙ 1994
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1994

خطوط وقف اطلاق النار للقوات التركية	خطوط وقف اطلاق النار للحرس الوطني القبرصي	حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في قبرص
土耳其部队停火线	塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线	联塞部队行动分界线
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces	Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard	UNFICYP operational boundaries
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques	Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote	Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск	Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра	Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas	Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre	Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza